Ohio Legislature, (subsequent to his vote in Congress on the Missouri question,) on a resolution. the preamble to which denounced slavery "as a moral and political evil." The resolution is in these words: "Resolved, That our Senators and Repre sentatives be requested to use their utmost exertision of slavery within the torritory of the United States, west of the Mississippi, and the new States to be formed within that territory, which the constitation and treaties made under it, will alone " Every candid mind will in a moment perceive, that there is no inconsistency between the vote on the admission of Missouri and the vote on the Ohio resolution. Harrison's vote in Congress was no doubt, with other grounds, given on the principle, that the right to hold slaves was guarantied to them by the treaty which coded Louisiana to the United Sintes. Large settlements of French, and some of Spaniards and Americans, existed in opper Louis nins, many of them holding slaves. These places were embraced within the bounds of Missouri. Above her boundary, no white settlement existed; or if they did, they had no slave; so that the Ohio resolution "requesting slavery to be excluded West of the Mississippi, where the constitution and treaties made under it, will allow," does not conflict with the vote on the Missouri question at all. This attempt of the Central Committee betrays either ignorance of the true state of the reat withinguess to misunderstand it. It was per feetly competent for Congress to provide that the new States to be formed west of the Mississippi (out of the bounds of Missouri,) and where then were no settlements and no slaveholders, to be effec-ted by it, should be free States. Not so with Misterritory by treaty, had acquired lands and had set-tled there with their slaves. They had so purchased and settled, without any restriction against slavery. The treaty and the constitution protected the n-and when Missouri presented her constitution with the slave feature in it, she had a right to admission But what right would have been violated by passing a prospective law, such as contemplated by the Ohio resolution? None at all. But too strongly for this Committee, Gen. Harrison has said, "I do not believe that Congress can abolish slavery in the District of Columbia without the consent of Virginia and Maryland, and the people of the District -and yet Mr. Van Buren, born, educated, and hav-ing lived all his life in a free State, with all his carly sympathies and prejudices against slavery, is the exclusive friend of Southern interests, and the deadly for of abolition. We shall look into this

insiter. How stands the account? In 1819, Mr. Van Boren in the Senate of New York, voted to instruct Rufus King, a Senator in Congress from that State, to vote against the admission of Missouri into the Union, unless the right to hold slaves was stricken from her constitution. This no one denies.

No period, perhaps, in our national history, has excited so much slarm in the patriot's bosom. "The news from Washington," says Mr. Jefferson, speaking upon that subject, "came upon me like the sound of a fire bell in the night." Yet this Mr. Van Bured, who fanned the flame which had like to have consumed-and, but for the noble self sacrifice of tien. Harrison, might, perhaps, have consumed this glorious fabric of human liberty, is "the expectancy and rose of the fair State," the exclusive friend of the South, and the lover of the Union. and Gen. Harrison is the abolitionist, the enemy of the South, the foe to the quiet nation of these States! O shame, where is thy blush!

Mr. Van Buren was in Congress from New York, in 1822. In the Senate he voted to restrict the introduction of slaves into Florida. We refer to the journals of that session of Congress for proof of the fact. He was mainly instrumental by his votes and his speeches in the Convention of New York for amending her constitution, in giving free ne-groes the right to vote, who owned \$250 worth of freehold property. We refer you to the life of Mr. Van Buren, by his friend W. W. Holland, p. 182-3 At page 182, it is admitted and distinctly stated, that he voted with the majority in the Convention, against confining the right of voting to white men. The majority were in favor of conferring this high

tion to the last qualification, requiring the voter, in case he possessed neither of the other qualifications, to be a house-holder." So that you perceive, fellow-citizens, if a war-worn soldier, one of Washbattle, should have been too poor to pay his taxes, good Democrats-and what is it but a reference to or too old to work, or do military duty, Mr. Van opinions expressed four years prior to its date! high privilege o voting, unless he were a house-holder, whilst he aided in conferring it upon a free negro who possessed a freehold of the value of \$250;

voted for a resolution which originated in the House of Representatives of New York, and which came to the Senate, and was passed unanimously, indructing the Senators and requesting the Representatices of that State in Congress, "to oppose the admission as a State into the Union, of any territory not comprised within the original boundary of the United States, without making a prohibition of slavery therein an indispensable condition of admis-

In 1836, Mr. Van Buren, in a letter to Julius Amis and others of North Carolina, affirms the right and power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, without the consent Virginia and Maryland, or the people of the D.s. triet : Gen. Harrison, in his letter to Mr. Sloo, de nies that right. Such even is now Mr. Van Buren' We refer you for proof, to his letter to Omnton. this same Democratic Control Committee, published as a part of their address.

In his letter just alloded to, he says -- "the rela-tion of master and slave is a matter which belongs to each State, within its boundary" -(still, however, maintaining that Congress can abolish it within the District of Columbia) Now, how long has Mr. Van Buren thought so ! Why did he not think so, when as a Senator in the N. Y. Legislature, he roted for the resolution of instruction t oppose the admission of any new State without th restriction against slavery as above quoted. Gen. Harrison sacrificed himself with the people of hi-State, in restricting the opponents of Missourihe was a martyr to his principles -- he has been tried in the furnace of persecution—he boldly en-tered the breach, defended the rights of Missouri and the constitution of his country against the unholy and almost treasonable attacks of such meas Martin Van Boren. Yet these Democratic mittee men pronounce the one the friend of th South, and the other an Abolitionist.

People of Kentucky, we call upon you to juda between those two aspirants for the nation's confidence. Shall the man whose whole life has been devoted to the honor and glery of his country, in the cabinet and in the field, he whom Kentucky delighted to honor, when our gallant old Governor Scott commissioned him, a citizen of the territory of Indiana, to command our own militia in servishall the man who had the confidence of Washington, of Jefferson, of Madison and Monroe, of o Shelbys, our Scotts, our Johnsons, of the whole West, of the whole nation, "when wild war's dead y blast was blown," be thus stripped of hi hard-earned honors, have his whole history dis-torted, and his life, civil and military, public and private, calcumniated through the columns of a party press! To sustain whom! Martin Van Beren press! To sustain whom! Martin Van Buren! the advocate of Negro suffrage! the Missouri re-strictionist!! the enemy of the last war, the revi-ler of James Madison, who was its advocate, and the soul of the then democratic war party--the man who voted for the Witt Clinton, the peace candidate, brought out by Mr. Van Buren and the ene mies of their country-whilst we were in the mida that war -tempore the election of Mr. Madi-

son, who had recommended its deciaration. We admit, that when Clinton was defeated, and thinks he of the re-action now !

the war was becoming more popular, he abandoned his friend to his fate, and was thenceforth clamor-

us for its vigorous prosecution. Shall this man, without one solitary claim to the onfidence of the American people, in favor of whom his advocates can refer to no one single pubic act, civil or military, deserving applause, much less of the station he now occupies, be our next President; or shall William Henry Harrison, the ldier and statesman, always consistent, tried by

what scrutiny you will ! But the enemies of Gen. Harrison say he con als his opinions-he will not say what they are What do these people mean? Do they intend to my that he is to be stopped on the road, every day of the week, by every spy, and informer, or every unprincipled partizan, hired for the purpose of during the "glorious three days." misrepresenting his opinions? Do they believe that he is the fickle, variable, time serving, truckling, promise-making, promise-breaking tergiv-Do they suppose that a man who had sacrificed a popularity gained as well by a long life of civil employment amidst the din of battle; that one who had met, and vanquished the enemics of his country, as well in the cabinet as in the field; who had denounced the disorganizing plans of the Missouri restrictionists, and had gain and again pronounced the conduct of abolitionists as "presumptious and unconstitutional," would, at his mature age, permit his friends to publish his speeches and letters containing his sentiments on this exciting, and other important questions, without contradiction, if his opinions ted by it, should be free States. Not so with Missouri-slave-holders before the acquisition of her rison perhaps by Mr. Yan Buren, whose whole life is perfectly consistent in but one thing, "per-petual changes," the result of his having no other of four or five hundred. system or sot of principles, than those dictated by his temporary interest.

In 1819, Gen. Harrison resisted the Missouri restrictionists—in 1822, he published his defence to his constituents, (being then a candidate for Congress,) for having sustained Missouri—in 1835, he delivered his powerful speech at Vincennes; in 1836, he wrote his celebrated letter to county Tippecanoe Club;" beneath that: "We beard the Lion in his Den." One foot trampled the distance, with agricultural implements in the distance. restrictionists-in 1822, he published h s defence position of his opinions upon the five great questions propounded to him by that gentleman: a-gain, in 1836, he wrote to Mr. Sloo, of New Orleans, a letter avowing distinctly his unqualified opposition to abolition, and denying the power of ongress to abolish slavery in the District of Co. umbia; in 1833, he delivered his Cheviot speech in 1840, in his letter before quoted, he says in ubstance, he ought not to be deemed an honest ablished to the world as containing his present entiments, without contradicting them, if his

pinions had undergone any change. We all recollect the letter of Gov. Ray, of Indi and, enclosing a copy of certain resolutions of the Senate of that State, requesting Gen. Jackson's pinions on certain great political questions-here the unswer:

"HERMITAGE, February 28, 1828. Siz: I have had the honor to receive your excelncy's letter of the 30th ultimo, encosing resoluons of the Senate of Indiana, adopted, as it apears, with a view of ascertaining my opinions or ertain political topics.

The respect which I entertain for the Executive and Senate of your State, excludes from my mind A fifth represented a son of Vulcan laying on at the idea that an unfriendly disposition dictated the the anvil. Motto: "We strike for our country's interrogatories which are proposed—But I will con-fess my regret at being forced by this sentiment to cal or national subject: but as they were in various for the government." ways promu'gated in 1824, I am apprehensive that roper motives."

of the value of \$250—and so voted Mr. Van Burren.

By a reference to the same book, page 180, it will be found that he "concurred in the course which extended the privilege (of voting) to all who paid any tax, or did any of the last qualification, requiring the enter.

"Virginia 3,500;" "Connecticnt 4,600;" "Rhode Island I,400;" exclaims: "You could'nt come it Matty!" Beneath is the motto: "Tip's Gourds!"

There were various other banners with the St. Louis Delegation, but we did not succeed in getting any of the privilege (of voting) to all who paid any tax, or did any onlitary duty, or worked on highways, though he would have preferred an addition to the last qualification, requiring the enter. expressed by him, four years previous to the date of that letter-vet we remember, that the answer the meeting. given by that distinguished citizen to the imposing letter of Gov. Ray, was then deemed satisfactors ington's own life guards, who had lost a leg in the to a majority of the American People, and to all yarnest."

ien. Harrison might have copied, almost verbatim. In the same book, page 144, you will find that he that letter, and put his name to it, as an answer to change of principles, and a change of men." the letter of the Democratic Central Committee o Kentucky. But they remember to forget these things—they know that the deep curses of the People rest upon this administration; that roin, desolating roin, overspreads the land, that the days of them, and never sustained a defeat!"

Is his history. During the late was longer by the locos of Fayette; "wounded, but still in the by the locos of Fayette; "wounded, but still in the field;" with the words—"Joseph Hamilton Daviess," and "Tippecanoe, Nov. 7, 1811," occuthe spoilers are counted, unless they can turn the oublic gaze from their misdeeds, or by falsehead nal vigilance." and misrepresentation, to arrest the mighty current of popular indignation which is herrying them to icir destiny. In conclusion, fellow-citizens, allow us to say

with which the government started. The office of President of this great nation has become the rally ng point of party, and the chief magistrate is no ead, crushes under its unhallowed feet, the good above old fashioned principles of honest, moral independnce, firmness of purpose for the country's and only the country's good-and in its strife, gnaws at the heart of all the moral feelings of the ation; and the American sentiment, felt by all, and oved by all, in the days of Washington, is gasping and dying in its jaws. Corruption, fraud, subserviency of office, falsehood in high places, embezzle nent of the public funds, have become so frequent, that, instead of startling us, as in former days, we almly look upon them as matters about of course Harrison is an nonner MAN, and these things

are not come into his presence. We want an

FR. JOHNSON, Chairman. HENRY PIRTLE. C. M. THRUSTON G. WASHINGTON ANDERSON, W. F. BULLOCK, EDWARD CROW,

HONEST MAN.

GEO W. CHAMBERS, W. S. CRAWFORD, CHAPMAN COLEMAN, A. R. WOOLLEY, L. L. SHREEVE, W. KNIGHT, DAVID HERAN

JOHN O. COCHRAN, JOSHUA B. BOWLES.

The Central Committee for the 24 District

The cry is Still they Come .-The charter election in Canandaigua took place on Tuesday. It was in Canandaigua took place on Tuesday. It was warrally contested on pure political grounds, and the lads of the county with an elegant pink banner the lads of the county with an elegant pink banner with the lads of the county with an elegant pink banner with these words: "What our fathers won, their prema Lex Esto."

In the description was a supplicable to the county with these words: "What our fathers won, their prema Lex Esto." dates by a unijority of six. Last year the majority of the destructives, according to the Albany Argus, was more than one hundred. The year before their majority was twenty-six. The Argus was in ec stacies at the gain of its party last year. What

The Festival at Rocheport.

The press upon our columns last week, being Jackson. We go for Harrison."

The bunners of this Delegation were not respect as to exclude every thing connected with this ported. The above was all we could recollect. magnificent affir -- save the thrilling proceedings of the old Soldiers, we regret that even now we have but a few columns to devote to an occasion so full of interest in itself and so cheering and any pictors in its results. Let heartless should recolled the inscriptions of but two. One -- "William Harmans, the Poor Man's friend" Repictors in its results. Let heartless should recolled. piclous in its results. Let heartless churls continue ty-a brighter day is dawning."

15. Larayerra Delegation.—This delegation to carp. It is all they can do. Let the Democrat drew upon them great admiration. Every face and Club, blackball and slander—as is their wont manifested dueply the aroused and indignant spirit The Whigs will rejoice, and shout, that a cause so of freemen. There was not a man among them boly was the means of enlisting an enlinesiasm so dignified and a bearing so elevated, as was displayed well as book proclaimed resistance to tyrants, become such who may. They brought with them a

PROCESSION.

The Chief Marshal, supported by a portion of Assistants on the right and left, having appro-

printe badges and scarfs.

2. A view large and elegant Canon, on wheels, and drawn by six fine greys. The interior filled by a band of music and Revolutionary Sol-Its sides inscribed in large letters-PECANOT!" and having the National colors floating high above the heads of those seated within Small flags were fastened in the bridles of the hor-ses. The Canoe belonged to the Callaway Delepation, and, having been selected by the Marshals blead the procession, was obligingly given up for that purpose. The bind of music and the Soldersit contained were of the same Delegation.

3. Soldings of the Revolution, and the more

aged and infirm of the Soldiers of the last war, in

4. Soldiers of the last war, on foot.-6 abreast. The number of Soldiers did not fall short

BAND OF MUSIC.

5. THE WHIG STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, with banner.

6. COLE COUNTY DELEGATION, with a beautiful upon an unfolded parchment on which was written: front. On the left a vessel discharging freight, Honor to the brave, wise and humble," with others sailing in the distance. On each side of the portrait is displayed the star spangled ban-

ners. The first was a large and splendid one, trait is written in conspicuous letters—"One of the people." On the right square is the battle of ican Eigle, strangling with his beak a serpent, its the Thames, with Harrison and his aids occupyfolds grasped within his taions and its head having ing the foreground on horseback. On the left the face of a Fox in the throes of death. Above was a Rainbow, emblematic of Hope, in which was an inscribed—"St. Louis Tippecance Club." Beneath the hemisphere was the motton—"The Victor in "II, can be a farmer ploughing, with a log cabin in the distance. In the rear is a river scene, with a log cabin in the log cabin in will be the Victor in '40." On the reverse side, the letters-"T. C"

floated above all the standard of the black-letter craft, inscribed "The art preservative of all arts." A third banner had the representation of a log cabin with the words above-"Harrison and Tyier:" beneath-"To the rescue."

A fourth was inscribed: "Connecticut election-4600-majority-Rhode Island election -1400 majority-Virginia election-4000 majority"-and a the executioner. The Convention unanimously cunning looking fellow, with his thumb on his voted him their thanks, complimentary of his nose, and twisting his fingers in regular Samivel Weller style, saying-" You can't come it. Matty."

A sixth and seventh were intended to manifest legart, in the smallest degree, from that determina-tion on which I have always acted. Not, sir, that I was inscribed—"Commerce perish! Credit perish! would wish to concent my opinions on any politi- The other-"One corrency for the people; another

An eighth was the same aforesaid comic gentlemy appearance before the public, at this time, may man, with his right thumb placed waggishly upon be attributed, as has already been the case, to imthree gourds lying before him filled as follows—"Virginia 3,500;" "Connecticut 4,600;" "Rhode

St. Louis; and which met with the approbation of this county was several hundred strong. A por-

standard, inscribed: "Montgomery is now in ra-al afterward in the rear of the Central Committee

MUSIC.

8. Callaway Delegation, with numerous ban---it is a part of our past history, and we have a "Callaway is for Harrison, Tyler and the Constitution." On the reverse side---"Harrison, Missouri's Friend; Van Buren, her Enemy!"

A flag was inscribed: "The history of the West

Another had on it-"The price of liberty is eter-

A third was inscribed-"To preserve their liberty, the People must do their own voting and their own fighting."

On others we read as follows-Callaway will athat it seems to us, among the chief reasons for the support of William Henry Harrison, that he string of the latch shall never be pulled in." - Says will serve, if elected, but for exeterat. This will the axe to the Hickory poles, I'll turn you into a cave a great tendency to break down the spirit of Log Cabin."—"Don't pay office holders in gold, party, and revive the good old spirit of patriotism and working men in shimplasters." 9 Augusts Deligation. No banners reported

10. Signed Delegation. No banners reported. 11. Books Dalesation, having divers banners he chief magistrate of the constitution, but the and flags. First was borne a large white silk ban-thief officer of a party--and spoils seeking love of ner having a likeness of Gen. Harrison twenty arty-not love of country-in its rally around its years and more since, with this circular inscription

"The iron-arm'd soldier, the true hearted soldier, The gallant old soldier of Tippecanoe." Beneath the following extract from Col. O'Fallon's

speech, at St. Louis: "The only officer that could have saved the army from defeat and massacre!" On the reverse side, above : "Young Men's Tippecanoe Club of Boone;" below; "God speed the

Columbia Township bore the Flag of the Union, inscribed-"OUR COUNTRY'S FLAG. By Harrison ever yet struck to the foo." Meigs and the Thames, where was Martin Van

Rocky Fork and Rocke Perce had likewise Flag, inscribed -- "OLD BOONE, named in honor of the great Pioneer, will never forget the defender of the West." Reverse-- When Missouri knocked at the door of the Union, Van Buren went for pulling in the string of the latch; Hagmson, for

pening the door !" Two MILE PRABIE came with a flag, inscribed: "The Farmer of North Bend. Semper Hones No-menque tuum Laudesque manebunt."

Missouri Township had an orange banner, in-scribed-"Harrison and Tyler." Reverse-Van

Buren, a little distance on his way from the White House, is exclaiming:

"Farewell, a long farewell to all my greatness!"

Nashville had a standard, the inscription on

which we have not obtained. Rockbridge Mills brought a flag having numer-

at the helm, and nothing to fear." with these words: "What ou sons will defend." Reverse--

"And Gesler seated on the Rock of Altorf!" MUSIC.

"Nor would I be content were I man.

Jackson. We go for Harrison."

come such who may. They brought with them a most splendid clive coloured silk banner on which was displayed, near the top, a simple cravat with "The public lands. Divided into small tracts for After the conclusion of their remarks the presisomething wo'ully like a shindlaster, struggling to creep out from between the folds. Above was written--"Lafayette Co. Mo." and below the crastite. attracted a vat appeared in large gold characters: "If there ware 40,000 such men in office, ' we "would reamend the removal of them all." On the reverse-was a log cabin, in the top of which was erched a large Eagle. In the back ground a farm, with men and different farming utensils, and in the centre of the canvass, the matto-"One fire more ys!"-"Harrison and Tyler."

16. Pertis Delegation, with several white flags—some of which had the following mottes—"Pettis is coming."—"We are jealous of executive Power."—"Tip and Tyler."—We will not give

17. SALINE DELEGATION .- This delegation had but a single banner, but it was by far the most spleudid and imposing of any that graced the occasion. The designs are on a four sided canvass frame, six feet square. In front a portrait of Gen. Harrison, life size, mounted on a marble pedestal, inscribed with the words, "Ag-6. Sr. Louis Delegation, beling numerous ban- ner. In the circle forming the frame of the peris a farmer ploughing, with a log cabin in the the m eting to order and on his motion Capt. in the distance, diffusing a warm and mellow light over the scene. Above the square canvass by prayer from the Rev. T. Allen, of Boone Next was borne a miniature gilded Canoe, on frame, rising from the centre 26 feet, waves a which was perched a live Eengle, and immediately broad white banner, edged with pink, inscribed in large letters with the words, "Our country. It was, indeed, the most splendid banner on the ground, and we very much doubt if there ever was its equal, on any similar occasion. GEO. C. BINGHAM, the Missouri Art st-and one, any state would be proud of--was the designer and

> voted him their thanks, complimentary of his skill and liberality, bestowed. 18. RANDOLPH DELEGATION. This delegation was most respectable in numbers, and had

along its flags, but failed to report a description. 19. CHARITON COUNTY DELEGATION, Was preceded by a flag inscribed with "Harrison and Tyler. "Equal rights." Upon the staff a complete miniature log cabin with the latch inside and the string out; the barrel of hard cider before the door. The flag contained the thirteen stripes, red and white, and twenty-six stars. This banner, so neat, and so novel attracted unusual

tion having come down by water too late to join 7. Monroomeny Delegation, with a yellow in the general procession, formed immediately repaired to the encampment and joined their as sociates. The main delegation, secompanied by was inscribed music, arrived in town, preceded by a barouche containing their Revolutionary Soldiers; their flag flying, with the glorious words-

"WHIGS IN 1776-WHIGS IN 1840." The barouche was followed by the regular "dug out" canne which had been partially blowed up viess," and "Tippecanoe, Nov. 7, 1811," occupying its ample sides. It was guarded by the Harrison soldiers of the county, whose flag displayed the following caption: "Gen. WM. H. HARRISON, our old commander, and the only me to whom a British Army surrendered during he last war! WE KNOW HIM." The canoe bore the large double flag of the county-on one side the words, "The true Democracy of Howard -now, where they were in 1819 and '20"-Speech in 1799.

ounty, in the following order:

vill get radically RIGHT."-Benj. Franklin. Next came the delegation from Bonne-Femme.

preceded by their banner: "I have often risked ly life, elsewhere, in defence of my country, and I shall now risk my political life in favor of the anion of the States."—Harrison's Speech on the Robbins, of Kentucky, the same who spoke at 5th. That we bail Missouri question. Then came the Prairie division, preceded by

their banner: "Harrison and Tyler-The Gov. of lucid argument, combinded with much wit and first office in the gift of the peopil, and are not less Reverse-"When floating at Tippecanoe, Fort ernment administered for the good of the whole people; not for the office-holders alone."

From GLASGOW, there were two banners .- One when the Convention adjourned. cautiful banner, with the stars and stripes o the Union on one side, and on the reverse—"Har rison and Tyler,"—"One Term," "Glasgow delegation" with the motto, Haud immemor bene ficiorum.

The other was a plain white flag with--"Vir ginia! "OF her and WITH her-Hail mother f another President."

From Boon's Lick-two banners: one her own provincialism; the other, "Log Cabins-The Hickory poles of 1828, grown to be House logs in 1840. There IS a difference between thirteen and thirty nine millions !"

From FRANKLIN-two banners: "Franklin township (in a curve)-"Harrison and Reform" (at the base,) Slavery: As understood by Jefferous devices such as the ship Constitution, a Log son and Harrison in reference to US. We are Cabin, bettle of the Thames, &c. Motto—"Old Tip for arts not words." for acts not words."

From Mostreau-banner-"Tip and Tyler Retrenchment and Reform Salus Populi Su-

In the description of the Howard delegation the Columbia Patriot thus remarks :- "This delscrews, and the delegation took especial plea. Saline.

13. Jackson Co. Delegation. Banner—"From sure in letting be seen the will, but want of powackson. We go for Harrison." er, of their adversaries. They knew that Tory blood shewed itself in the late war by destroying eral O'Fallon presented a letter from Capt. John the cances which were provided for bearing supplies or transporting the baggage of Harrison's Buren's Lament, as orginally published in the Army, and they feel assured, that none but veins, Albany Journal. The Lament was read by C. which are filled with a similar colored fluid, Kemble Esq; and in pursuance of the writers re-could be brought to the execution of such night quest, three cheers were given for Old Tip We are scores now. The authors may veil themselves unable to give the Lament to day, but will publish

four white horses, and had an ample banner in that but little space was allowed to either of "The public lands. Divided into small tracts for

Besides the counties above mentioned, Pike, Marion, Linn, Livingston, Rives, Polk, Clinbut we saw no banners, and did not obtain their order in the procession.

to the place for holding the Convention, a grove, chiefly formed on foot and when the head reached lives justifying the occasion. the ground the rear was not half out of the

shal stated the purpose of the convention, urged members of the Convention. the necessity of order and decorum in the poceedngs, when the crowd adjourned until two o'clock Large provision had been made of barbacued Young Men's Convention. meats and bread for feeding the delegation during their stay, of which men of all parties were invited to partake freely :

THE GENERAL CONVENTION.

THURSDAY EVENING, THE 18th inst.

The crowd resembled about two o'clock, P. M. in the head of a ravine forming a kind of

The proceedings of the convention were opened

On motion of Col. Wm. Russell, of Callaway, a committee was appointed to report officers for the convention. The chair appointed the followog gentlemen that committee, viz:

Col. John O'Fallon, L. M. Kennet, St. Louis; Wm. Russell, Callaway; G. R. Stone, Pettis; James Hall, Lafayette; John H. Fulkerson, Jackson; Thomas M. Allen, Boone; Grenup Beard, Clay; John G. Miller, Cooper; W. S. Sweney, Howard; B. Harrison, Saline; John M. Bell, Chariton.

After the committee had retired, Mr. James H. Birch rose and explained the objects of the convention, which he stated was for general discussion of politics of both parties. That it was expected that Whigs and Democrats would address the meeting, and that full and fair opportunity for that purpose would be afforded. After a full expose of the objects of convention, Mr. B. took up the policy and acts of Mr. Van Buren's admidistration, and upon this, and the life services, and political acts and opinions of Gen. Harrison, delivered a long and able address.

During the course of his remarks, the commitee appointed to report officers returned and reported the following:

Hon. DAVID TODD, of Boon, President.

David Dunlap, Callaway, Wm. Cowherd, Montgomery,

A.L. Mills, St. Louis,

James M. Grant, Marion, Andrew Biscoe, Cooper, J. H. Woods, Jackson, W. Ward, Howard, G. Withers, Clay, James Dunnica, Cole, G. W. Miller, Saline, Dr. L. E. Powell, St. Charles, Henry Anderson, Pettis, L. Hendricks, Benton, S. Garth, Rives, Clare Oxley, Randolph, Peyton Nowlin, Chariton, W. Johnson, Boone, Hugh Withers, Monroe, James C. Fenton, Audrain, Vice Presidents. And James, L. English, of Pettis, Samuel L. Lenger, Lafayette,

R. P. Clarke, Cooper, Secretaries of the Convention.

Col. Birch having concluded his remarks, the President stated that, as the Convention had been to its original purity and rectitude. 'Harrison on the Missouri question." On the called to furnish the advocates as well as the opther, "THE PUBLIC LANDS: divided into ponents of the Administration an opportunity of small tracts for ACTUAL SETTLERS."-Harrison's addressing the multitude, he would request that py the stand; that fifteen minutes would be al-From Richmond—prededed by their banner: lowed to come forward, and that if no friend of When Republics get radically WRONG, they the Administration came to the stand or sent in lowed to come forward, and that if no friend of and state governments. his name in that time, it would be understood as a refusal, upon their part, and another from the Whig ranks would be called.

was called upon. The Judge, in a happy vein

THE GENERAL CONVENTION.

The proceedings of this convention were resumed before 12 M. A. Lenard, Esq., of Howard addressed the audiance at considerable length. When he had finished a short adjournment took place for dinner.

At two o'clock P. M. the crowd reassembled when Mr. Crockett, a gentleman of the Bar from Kentucky, who was recently settled in St. Louis, delivered an address of about two hours duration abounding in logic and anecdote.

He was followed by Col. Wm. Russle of Calaway, in a brief but pointed speech. Mr. Webster of Illinois was next called to the

Mr. Platt of Audrain, was pext called up and intertained the company with a few remarks.

An adjournment now took place for supper At early candle light the crowd re-assembled and between that and midnight, speeches were succesegation had along, a large canoe, the same that sively delivered by Messers Lawhead of St Louis 12. CLAY DELEGATION.—The Banners were not was made as strong as ever by means of bolts and of Columbia; M'Coy of Jackson and Bingham of

SATURDAY MORNING SOCLOCK The General Convention re-assembled. Genunder the mantle of darkness, but their deeds tell it soon. Messers Sibley, of St. Charle's and of their blood. Mr. Samuels of Clay, the Whig candidates for The canoe preceded the delegation, filled with Congress were severly called to the stand an adaged and respectable citizens. It was drawn by dressed the meeting. The Time was so far spent

After the conclusion of their remarks the president alluded to a report which had starred by a As was expected, our camee, in its wounded loco foco Doctor who was on the ground on the state, attracted universal attention. The Locos day previous that the Convention had been adgained just about as much, in this attempt to burst dress by two abolitionists from the State of Illithe canoe as the British did in like attempts, to nois. The President state I that the only men apede the course of the American army under from that State who had addressed the meeting were Judge Robbins and Mr. Webster that they were both here by special invitation from himself, which invitation he had given them during the ton, and saveral others were well represented, Springfield Convention, that whatever blame attached to their being present, he was responsible

When the procession was formed; it proceeded through the principal streets of the town, and out and Mr. Webster, each appeared on the stand and in most emphatic manner possible repudiated about three quarters of a mile from the town, on the charge. They deemed its truth and defied their the hill immediately below. The delegation were bitterest opponents to produce a single act of their

On motion it was resolved that the thanks of the Convention he tendered to the citizens of Upon arriving on the ground the procession Rocheport and the adjoining country, for the was marched into a circle, when the Chief Mar- kind and hospitable treatment shown to the

The letter of Mr. Mills was then read, the C nvention adjourned to give place to the Whig

SATURDAY, JUNE 20. YOUNG MEN'S CONVENTION.

When the Old Men's Convention had adjourned sine die, the Whig Young Men's Convention was called to order, by Jas. L. English, Esq., of Pettis county—on whose motion T. Miller, Esq., of Boon, was called to the chair. On motion of A. B. Chambers, of St. Louis, a

committee of fifteen was appointed to report officers amphitheatre, Gen. McGuire, of Cooper, called for the meeting. The chair named the following persons to compose the committee, viz:

A. B. Chambers, St. Louis. Cooper. Richard Gentry. Pettis, Wm. McCoy, George C. Bingham, Jackson, Saline, W B. Giddings, George Ward, A. G. Hart, Randolph. Howard, J. Curd. Callaway. E. R. Pullium, E. P. Bell, Chariton, Pike, L. Ingenfelter. Clay. Dr. Sharp, Wm. Calhoun, Montgomery, Audrain, Washington, Philip Cole. James M. Gordon. Boon.

The Committee having retired. Mr. Miller, of Cooper county, and Maj. Rollins of Boon, were severally called to the stand and addressed the au-

ing names for officers, which were unanimously adopted, viz: Major James S. Rollins, of Boon, President, Messrs. Ervin E. Fort, of Clay, Thomas E. Birch, of Howard, and James Winston, of Boon, Vice Presidents; John Trigg, of Saline, Secretary. After the officers of the Convention had taken their seats, James M. Gordon of Boon, moved that the committee of fifteen appointed to report officers be charged with the further duty of reporting resolutions for the action of the Convention which was

adopted. During the absence of the committee upon this duty, several addresses were delivered.

The committee returned and reported the follow-

ing resolutions: We, a portion of the young men of Missouri in convention assembled, duly sensible of the high obligations we are under to our sires, our country and the cause of freedom, to transmit through us to the coming generation the principles of our glorious republic unstained by error, unchanged by tion, and unaltered from the spirit and tenor in which it was received from those whose valor won and whose wisdom perfected it, solemnly resolve mend to the Whig young men throughout the State of Missouri, the adoption of the same or similar resolves

1st That the bold and unchecked strides to absolute power, made by the late and present admirstration of the state and federal governments, their assumption of powers not warranted by the letter or spirit of the constitution; their organization to secure selfish and partizan purposes, which if un-checked, sooner or later must lead to an absolute despotism; their disregard for the popular will and and people's welfare demand, may require, that we should come forward and assert those rights which belong to us, and perform those duties which the crisis of the times require at our hands.

2d. That as the young men have the deepest stake in the perpetuity and continuance of free government, it is incumbent upon them to put forth all their energies to bring the administration back

3d. That as organization is essential to efficient action, we pledge ourselves, individually and col-lectively, to exert all the powers which we possess. any friend of the Administration who desired to in every county in the State, and to concentrate and Next followed the township delegations for the address the people, would come forward and occu- exert whatever moral or political influence we may possess to reform the administration of the federal

4th. That, as a medium of perfect organization a Central Committee shall be appointed, to consist of five members, with general powers to take all such measures as they may deem advisable to se-The fifteen minutes having expired; and no one Whig young men throughout the State in the ap-

5th. That we hall with pleasure the presentation Springfield, Illi., during the Convention there, of the name of the hero, the statesman and the patriot, William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, for the humor, and a large share of sarcasm, entertained gratified in seeing associated with him the distinthe audience until a late hour in the evening, guished civilian. John Tyler, of Virginia, and that we will lend our individual and united exertions to place in their hands the reins of government.

6th. That in the Whig nominees for state officers we recognize men who will do honor to the offices for which they have been nominated, and their talprosperity, to that station among the states of this Union which nature and nature's God designed she should occupy, and we pledge ourselves to give them

our cordial and hearty support. The following gentlemen compose the Whig Young Men's Central Committee mentioned in the resolution, viz. Messrs, William Cornelius, Tho's. Miller, Warren Woodson, James S. Rollins, and

James S. Gordon. After reading the resolutions, Mr. Chambers Mr. Webster of Illinois was next called to the made some remarks concerning the necessity for stand and delighted the audience with one of the their adoption and explanatory of the politics of the mest chaste and becutiful displays of eloquence state. -- After concluding his remarks he read by request the letter of Mr. Charles Mullikin, one of e soldiers who served under Harrison.

On motion, the resolutions reported by the comwittee were ununimously adopted

The St. Louis delegation then, through Mr. Chambers, presented to the Young Men's Central Comnittee, the tri-culored flag, which had been borne by was attempted to be blown up at Fayette. It Newton of Cole; Chambers of St. Louis, Wiston tion, as a slight return to the Whigs of the upper counties for the attention and kindness with which the St. Louis delegation had been received and